NEW CUSTOMS RULES TESTED.

RESULTS OF THE PRESENT WAY OF EXAMINING BAGGAGE.

Four Times as Much Duty Collected From Passengers at the Piers-The System Declared to Be Working Well-Cus toms Methods Here and Abroad.

The six months ending Aug. 31, during which the new baggage regulations of the Custom House have been in force at the port of New York, show most marked and satisfactory results. In this period there arrived 75,340 cabin passengers, upon whose personal baggage there was collected as duties \$404,938.92, as compared with 74,573 passengers and \$101,281.13 for the same months last year.

The new methods were adopted March 1 last for the purpose of correcting irregularities on the piers, and of preventing so far as possible, a systematic defrauding of the revenue that had been going on for many years through the failure of passengers to pay duty on goods purchased abroad and brought home with them in their personal baggage. This evasion of the Revenue laws had grown to such an extent that it is estimated by the officials that the Government was being deprived of revenue from this source to an amount of about \$800,000 annually.

The violation of the law is usually accomplished by passengers refusing to declare anything dutiable, or if anything is declared, greatly undervaluing it. Often articles are found to be carefully concealed upon the person or in the baggage of the passenger, and frequently ingenious nethods are resorted to for getting the baggage off the piers without its being examined. In many instances it has been found that passengers did not hesitate to pay Customs officers liberally for their aid and contivance in these fraudulen practices.

This naturally resulted in a disregard of the Revenue laws on the part of passengers and a demoralization of this branch of the Customs service, which called for a thorough and vigorous reorganization as well as a more careful examination of passengers' baggage. The indifferent manner of taking passengers' declarations, the loose way of examining their baggage the indiscriminate granting of the so-called courtesies of the port, and the ease with which Customs officers on the piers could be bribed, all of which evils existed under the old condition of affairs, prac-tically discouraged the payment of duty

and put a premium upon false representations and the smuggling of metchandise.

It has been found that the schemes for rescaping the payment of duty are not confined to the large class of dressmakers, milliners, tailors, &c., who make from two to four trips abroad each year to buy goods for their business, but that many returning citizens of this country who have wealth and social position have been detected in attempts to avade the payments. tected in attempts to evade the payment of duty on costly articles of wearing apparel, jewelry, bric-à-brac, &c., and when their baggage was examined they have been required to pay many thousands of dollars in duty on goods which they did not declare.

not declare.

Not only is the Government thus robbed of its proper revenue, but honest merchants, manufacturers and importers are made to suffer by a competition and loss of trade which these illegal importations cause them. The tariff on articles bought abroad and properly here; in personal longuages is an expense. brought here in personal baggage is a much for the protection of American in dustries as that imposed on manufacture dustries as that imposed on manufactures of wool, cotton or steel regularly imported; yet there are people whose fortunes have been made through the protection given these industries by the tariff laws, and whose wealth enables them to travel through Europe that complain bitterly when called upon to pay the duties on their purchases which the law requires.

A woman living in Pennsylvania who receally arrived from abroad when asked the usual questions, declared that she had nothing dutiable whatever. Upon examining her baggage it was discovered that

amining her baggage it was discovered that she had a quantity of dutiable articles, and when required to pay duty upon them became indignant, denounced Government and expressed the wish that she were a resident of some other country. It was afterward learned that she is the daughter of a man largely interested i the United States Steel Corporation, whose holdings have been made enormously valuable through the protection accorded this industry under the Dingley law, which this woman so ardently denounced. This is a fair example of the inconsist-

ency of wealthy people, who object to paying the duties which are levied under the
same law that made their rich. Another
case may be cited of a very wealthy resident of Fifth avenue who recently arrived from abroad, and declared nothing
or an inconsiderable arround; yet after or an inconsiderable amount; yet after the examination of her trunks, she was compelled to pay duty amounting to more

The great department stores and retail merchants, giving employment to thousands of people, are just as much domestic industries as the Carnegie mills or the American sugar refineries, and are entitled to the same protection. It is not right, therefore, for dressmakers and others doing business in competition with them to buy goods abroad and bring in large stocks without the payment of duty. It is equally wrong for American tourists to divert their patronage to European houses and then attempt to bring home their purchases free of duty. their purchases free of duty.

To correct these abuses many changes have been made in the methods of examining and passing passengers' baggage on the piers as well as in the personnel of the force of inspectors. It was found that the service required the removal of about inspectors of customs, their place nty inspectors of customs, their places to be filled by the appointment and transfer of new men. What was formerly known as the Surveyor's staff, hade up of inspectors of customs assigned for duty thereon, has been dispensed with and instead acting deputy collectors now perform the functions of the recent staff officers.

floers. The reason for this change was that it is The reason for this change was that it is the duty of these officers to board incoming vessels and take the passengers' baggage declarations, which being in the nature of an entry of merchandise, are required by law to be taken by the Collector or his representatives. In order that this entry may be in proper form, it is often necessary to explain to the passengers the purpose of it, and to question them carefully as to the purchases they may have made while abroad.

while abroad.

The subsequent examination of their baggage upon the pier is in no way an impeachment of their sworn declaration, as some seem to think. It is merely to ascertain what goods are exempt from duty, and to place a proper valuation upon those which are not. This is required by law. Criticism of this examination is freely made, however, and uncompilmentary comparisons are drawn between the methods employed here and those in Europe. The reason for the difference is apparent when it is understood that the provisions of the present tariff, law reapparent when it is understood that the provisions of the present tariff, law relating to personal effects are very complicated, making all articles dutiable under certain restrictions and with few exceptions. In England, however, few things contained in personal baggage are liable to duty, and therefore a cursory inspection is all that is required. So with France and Germany, where perfumes, tobacco and lapaors are practically the only articles found in haggange that are quitable.

Semallors further straight again course the stress he was attacked by the property to reach the provider of Police Nickerson board a train which was then beaving a valued his life. The Socialist again course the stress he was attacked by the provider of the micro are reached by the particular to reach the stress he was attacked by the particular to reach the stress he was attacked by the particular to reach the stress he was attacked by the particular to reach the stress he was attacked by the particular to reach the stress he was attacked by the particular to reach the stress he was told by the factories of the provider of the micro are reached by the particular to reach the stress he was attacked by the particular to reach the stress he was attacked by the particular to reach the stress he was attacked by the particular to reach the stress he was attacked by the particular to reach the stress he was attacked by the particular to reach the stress he was attacked by the particular to reach the stress he was attacked by the particular to reach the stress he was told by the particular to reach the stress he was told by the particular to reach the stress he was told by the particular to reach the stress he was told by the particular to reach the stress he was told by the particular to reach the stress he was told by the particular to reach the stress he was told by the particular to reach the stress he was told by the particular to reach the stress he was told by the particular to reach the stress he was told by the particular to reach not liquors are practically the only loies found in haggage that are dutiable.

While European countries have, to a certain extent, protective tariffs, it is well known among their customs officials that Amorican tourists hever bring dutable artists evening. There are also outbreaks artistics not those countries, but, on the contract, dynamically take away with their goods purchased and for which they pay must thought it is received to say, there is no that they receive the greatest tourishers, that they receive the greatest tourishers, that they receive the greatest tourishers, that they receive the greatest tourishers to the color band of the color band of

were restancery for them to bring detable goods into those countries, their ireat-ment would be quite different. Hefore

between the several countries of Europe, where the passenger in going from Germany to France, for instance, is met at the frontier by armed soldiers and routed out of bed, if at night, and his luggage, with soant courtesy, is subjected to a most rigid examination.

rigid examination.

The granting of the courtesies of the port has recently been restricted by Secretary of the Treasury Gage to cases of arriving diplomatic officers, extreme illness and the death of passengers. Much misunderstanding and ill feeling was often caused by the general extension of this privilege. In many instances it was wilfully abused, and in others, people failing to secure it felt that they had been discriminated against and that favoritism had been shown. had been shown.

Collector Bidwell has given much percollector Bidwell has given much per-sonal attention to the natter of the ar-rangement of the piers, and, with the co-operation of the steamship companies, has been able so to divide the piers as to afford every opportunity for visitors to meet their incoming friends that is com-catable with a proper and prompt exparable with a proper and prompt ex-amination and passing of the baggage through the customs. Travellers must through the customs. Travellers must appreciate the fact that in this way idle curtosity seekers are excluded from the enclosure given to the opening of trunks and the exposure of their contents. This

and the exposure of their contents. This prevents embarrasament to passengers and a hindrance to inspectors in their work. It is thought that the present system is now working harmonicusly and satisfactorily to the travelling public. Not only can the Government officials be gratified at this improved condition of things, but many Americans returning from abroad have emphatically expressed themselves in praise of the existing methods, which in praise of the existing methods, which cause them little delay and relieve them from the importunities of customs officers, some of whom were formerly disposed to make demands for their services, real or pretended

pretended.

A few weeks ago a well-known ex-Mayor of Philadelphia arrived, and in a public interview commended the present system in the highest terms. Resparding the customs work on the pier he said:

"Nothing could be more perfect under the customs were presented to the pier he said:

The inspectors were most courteous. I had made my declaration at Quarantine when the first customs officers came aboard. When we arrived at the pier my declaration are simply when a proposer. tion was simply vised and an was called to put a value upon dutable atticles. I had brought with me a lot of presents for friends in the way of linen and

presents for friends in the way-of lines and gloves principally, and a value was quickly put upon them and i paid a duty of \$71, which I considered percetty-just.

"Were we roped in? Certainly. We ourselves were allowed to go and greet our friends, but the many enlookers were not permitted to intrude where the examination of luggage was in progress." amination of luggage was in progress.

The trunks were opened and the contents exposed. Imagine for a moment the admission of every curious person in no way interested. The exclusion of persons not immediately concerned, by roping in the trunks and boxes are space where the trunks and boxes are examined, is one of the most commendable features of the customs supervision. It features of the customs supervision. It avoids an immense amount of confusion and prevents no one from an immediate greeting of friends who come to meet him. The utmost courtesy is shown to arriving voyagers. I had with me purchases made in London, Paris, Belfast and other places in Ireland, and was not subject to the least annovance or delay. The mark of the appraiser was prompt and just, and within ten minutes after our arrival at the pier nearly every article of luggage subject to Custom House inspection was on its way to its destination.

way to its destination."

This is a fair answer to the criticisms of the administration of the Customs service at the port of New York.

HE EMBALMED LINCOLN'S BODY Secret of the Process Went to the Grave With Dr. Holmes.

It was the late Dr Thomas Holmes of Brooklyn who embalmed the body of President Lincoln, which was found to be in a most excellent state of preservation when viewed last week. His process was a radical departure from the ordinary mode of emcalming, by means of fluids. Dr. Holmes placed the body in a glass case and subjected it to pressure of a peculiar gas, the action of which hardened the flesh to a degree approaching the toughness of leather. That is all that is known of the process to-day. Dr. Holmes died two years ago, a poor

man. Doubtless his invention could have made a fortune for a man possessing business ability, but that quality Dr. Holmes lacked. His discovery was appreciated by few and brought very little money to him. In a little frame house near Marcy avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn, back of the store in which Dr. Holmes had his shop for many years, lives his widow. When seen by a Sun reporter yesterday she gave an account of Dr. Holmes's carrow. pr. Holmes's career. He was born in New York in 1818, but when very young moved to Brooklyn. After graduating from the University of the City of New York he studied medicine under Dr. Valentine, but never medicine under Dr. Valentine, but never made a success at the profession. An ap-pointment as examining physician to the Coroner stimulated his interest in the work of embalming, however, and the invention of his process followed.

of his process followed.

During the Civil War the success of his work on the bodies of prominent soldiers brought Dr. Holmes to the notice of President Lincoln, who became interested in his work and ordered that he should be employed at his death. President Lincoln personally paid the expense of fitting out a gunboat to carry the doctor and his assis-tants to the army at Fair Oaks, where he embained many of the prominent officers

embalmed many of the prominent officers slain in the battle.

When he moved to Brooklyn some years ago, Dr. Holmes advertised that he possessed the secret of a revolution in embalming, and explained that his process made the art of the Egyptians seem less wonderful.

Then he invited the newspapers to invise-Then he invited the newspapers to inves-tigate his patent and the representativessent to see him were convinced that his claims were in no way exaggerated, and that his work was wonderful. He displayed specimens of his art, some of which had been embalmed for more than thirty years, and all were remarkably preserved.

He was always known as an eccentric character and this failing explains, probable.

acter and this failing explains, probably the fact that he made no effort to hand down his discovery to posterity. His hat re-quest was that when he died his remains should not be embalmed and his wish was

SOCIALIST ORATOR MOBBED. Attacked by a Crowd, Beaten and Driven

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 29 - George Goebel, the New York Socialist who was not allowed to speak in Bridgeton on Friday evening, was mobbed and drives from Vineland last night when he attempted to make a speech in the street near the public square. Goebel had placed a dry goeds box on the corner, from which he had intended to speak. He no sconer appeared on the street than the crowd here down on him, and buried turnips, potatoes, to-matoes and eggs at him.

Goebel hurned to the hotes of down R. Radway, a Socialist leader here, with the intention of making a speech in the yard, but the crowd awaited threateningly outside. When the Socialist again came on the

Nymous Colle Leaguage in This Stire. Lennon, Sept. 29. Aurbasonder Cheate eriticions the American customs evolume will visit King Edward at Estudia this it would be well for those who have travelled abroad to consider the conditions existing

WAY TO TREAT THE "JOURNAL"

DON'T BUY IT, DON'T ADVERTISE IN IT. DR. SAVAGE SAYS.

Beclares That the Buffalo Crime Should Teach the People of This Nation the Need of Greater Moderain Spirit, Speech and in Action

The Rev. Minot J. Savage, in his sermon at the Unitarian Church of the Messiah

"Some the yellow journals-and I have in mind the very worst possible example of it with which I am familiar, one of our own papers, the name of which you all know as well as I-some of these papers have devoted themselves to conscienceless and persistent and bitter vilification of the late President. They have roused all the meanest and lowest instincts of the people and catered to them, catered to them without telling any truth about him, catered to them by the most conscienceless

lying.
"We must be free to criticise all men in office, even the President; criticise their policy, give our opinion freely as to the ourses of action which they profess to pursue; but that is not persistent lying and misrepresentation and defamation of character. Washington was as much abused, or more, than Mr. McKinley; Lincoln was perhaps a good deal worse abused than Mr. Mckinley by the public press

than Mr. McKinley by the public press and by his critics.

"What can we do about it? We ought to do something if we can; even criticism losss its power when it overreaches itself to such an extent, and when the people know that Washington and Lincoln and the noblest men of the world are defamed the very object of criticism is destroyed.

"What can we do? What can we do about these papers? There are only two things we can do—we cannot apply law to them because in my opinion that would be worse than to let them have their way; but the decont people in New York can but the decent people in New York can stop buying the paper. It costs a cent; some of the more decent ones cost two or three. If there is any man in my con-gregation who decides to buy the New York Journal on account of its costing less than others, or who can't afford anther, if he comes to me I will pay the

There is no excuse, it soems to me, or any reputable man encouraging that ort of paper. I happen to know by perputal experience something about it. If can't get an interview from me it will ublish one that it makes up and put it quotation marks, so representing meanetimes as indorsing the paper. What an you do with a paper like that? All ou can do is to let it alone.

"Every little while it induces a Bishop a requiable dector of divinity to write."

r a reputable doctor of divinity to write for its columns, and an impression goe abroad that decent people endorse it believe that decent people endorse it believe that we ought to make it a matter of conscience not to contribute to such a paper and not buy it. And one thing more effective still—if business men wouldn't effective still—if business men wouldn't advertise in it. That paper will live so long as it makes money, and so long as long as it makes money, and so long as business men advertise in it it will make money. You can't hurt the editor of a paper like that except by hitting his pecket. Let us stop, as we can, anarchy as repre-sented in these directions.

"Out of this great cosmopolitan popula-tion, made up of all the world, is to come,

tion, made up of all the world, is to come, by and by, I believe, the grandest race that history has ever known. We cannot afford, then, to interfere with the coming of these records from all parts of the world. these people from all parts of the world t let us spend more time, money, energy educating these people; let us make it condition of their becoming citizens that they shall know our language; that they shall understand something of our nistitutions; know the difference between our liberty and the tyranny that govern-ment has represented to them in the past. And so let us outgrow and advance beyond he possibility of such things as have norrified the people in the last week or two. "We cannot afford any violence. I was ushamed of the State of New York the other day to find out that there was even a neadl mob in the city of Auburn which; shall mob in the city of Auburn which showed so little regard for the President, so little respect for his last words, as to try to mob the poor fool who had shot him. The President respected law, respected order, respected civilization, and flustrated its lighest and noblest type in his own character. If we loved the President, then, and representation is not considered to the president respected civilization, and flustrated its lighest and noblest type in his own character. If we loved the President, then, and the same current of electric damnation."

TO INVESTIGATE HEARST. venerate his memory, let us not, a great nation of 70,000,000 of people, let the mo

spirit get the best of us.

"There is too much of the mob in this country as it is, and one thing, if we wish to be civilized in the years that are to come, we have to do, and that is repress the mob, whether in Alabama or New York, wherever it is, remembering that the mob means the brute, the tiger, the hyena, from which we

are evolved, and which we ought by this time to have left behind.

"Mr. 'McKinley, we say is dead. The king is dead, and though with lips that tremble, we still have to say, 'Long live the king.' The President is dead. Long tremble, we still have to say, Long live the king. The President is dead. Long live the President. Thank God we were wise enough to put a man in the second place who was fit for the first place, so that we do not regret with any trembling or fear the future of our country. As it was safe in the hands of Mr. McKinley we believe it is safe in the hands of Mr. Roosevelt. Let us trust him, let us surreund him with out sympathy let us give him our confidence, let us demand of him faithfulness to the highest ideals, and then let us loyally help him in working out and achieving those ideals.

STOP VELLOW JOURNALISM. The Paulist Fathers Arraign It as the

Fountain Head of False Philosophy. In The Calendar, the parochial publicaion of the Paulist Fathers which was distributed vesterday to the members of the

congregation, is the following under the eading of "Lessons of the President's "The calamitous affair of the assays ination

of the President is full of lessons for us American people. To put some of them, riefly, they are these: "We ought to have more sense of dignity f human nature; more reverence for the

person and the character of our public officials. Excessive political animosity, carooning, ridicule, imputing of mean retives reckless criticism of those who are in the public eye, ought to be most strongly de-

source of these deplorable abuses, namely, yellow' journalism—as it exists to-day a very fountain head of shamelessness, of recklessness, of false philosophy, of license, sacredness of private life, of effectual libel and calumny and slander.

"We ought to wake up to the danger of offer then selves as helpless, passive victims to any erank or villain who desires to slay them. This is a lesson among the saddest of familiar intercourse between the Presi-dent and the people.

"We neglit to learn the dreadful pessi-

ready to rise and wreak its illbut ungovernable vengeance on unfortunate ones, generally them-innecent, who have to bear the seas

"We origin to learn, finally—or rather we ought to learn finally—or rather the output to learn finally—or rather that the finally to learn finally and chiefly that the refusion of religion into the hearts of the people religion that will make them studenstand the dignity of man, resting on the value of the scal, religion that will make them avoid whatever floats and propagates vice and injustice, religion had the title citizens' Union to the same

that will make them law-abiding, sane, and truly fitted for the right of participation in government and for the privilege of democratic-familiarity with their rulers, religion that will make them tolerant, patient, long suffering for God's sake under whatever injustice cannot be remedied."

ARRESTED AT CHURCH ALTAR, ON HIS KNEES, ABOUT TO BE BIGAMOUSLY MARKIED.

EDUCATION AND A CLEAN PRESS. These, the Rev. Dr. Eckman Says, Will Make New York a Christian City.

The Rev. George B. Eckman in his sermon at St. Paul's M. E. Church vesterday said: We cannot have a Christian city without the widest diffusion of intelligence. The education of the people is of incalculable importance. A municipality which does not provide ample facilities for the instruction of children and youth is thus far pagan and not Christian. The company bandits who under the temporary sanctions of authority leave 50,000 children in this city without the tmeans of acquiring a common school reducation, while they pillage the town for the munitions of their upgodly warfare, deserve the contempt of every thoughtful citizen. If there were no severe count in the indictment against them, this fact ought to be sufficient to bury them, beneath the wrath

of an aroused populace.
"We can never have a Christian city "We can never have a Christian city while debauched journalism exerts such an undoubted influence over the minds and consciences of so large a body of our citizens. It is amazing enough that apparently intelligent and respectable spersons are willing to be found with these vile products of literary depraytry in their hands. But it is nothing less than avoiding that these leathnothing less than appalling that these loath-some sheets should poisons he homes of so many people who, because they toil with their hands, constitute the bone and sinew of our urban population. Curiosity may prompt many persons to soil their minds and corrupt their morals by reading sen-timents which they inwardly despise, but there are thousands who are made to feel hat in some indefinite way they are victims heir divinely sent advocates and deliverers

No amount of sentimental rubbish about No amount of sentimental rubush about the humanity of the Christian religion, no masses of adroitly grouped passages of Scripture, no quantity of excerpts from the sermons of distinguished elergamen, can in the least degree atone for the damnable doctrines which are constantly preached by shameless cartoons, maudifi editorials, putrid gossip and tawdry versification. The pulpit owes the press an immense debt for enlarging the audiences of ministers beyond the walls of their churches. But the pulpit will never discharge its full obligation to the reputable press until it shall unsparingly denounce the bad, while it lauds the good.

ANARCHISM OF TAMMANY. Dr. Parkhurst Says the Hall Is the Very

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst who eturned from Europe last week preached at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday. His subject was anarchy and he linked the assassin Czolgosz with the ity administration. He said "It must needs be that offences

but woe to that man cometh. When we talk about anarchy let us not nit our detestation to such cases as that Most, Czolgosz and Emma Goldman he suggestions of anarchy-treachery to what is good and true-are all around. from top down; solid, unmittigated, devilish Its very genius, its very life, is contempt for what is eternally ordained. The very administration is anarchy become organi-cally incarnate. It does not kill men, at least as a rule, but goes with sharp blades wherewith to knife every hely principle that decent conscience knows of or that great God could ever have dreamed of. "And it would send a thrill through the whole pulsing body of the times if it same hour that Czolgosz goes to electric chair the general body of our government could be put in the chair a with him and anarchy individual

The C. L. F. Delegates a Committee to

Look Up Him and His Paper. The Central Labor Union yesterday

appointed a committee to make an investi gation as to who is responsible for the anarchistic sentiments expressed by the New York Journal from time to time and determine whether the guilty person or persons can be punished. Delegate Lusk one of the committeemen, said:

"If Hearst is responsible for the assassination of President McKinley, because of the wicked articles and cartoons in his paper, he should be publicly chastised. The light of publicity in a good thing and in some way Hearst should be made to feel the lash of public opinion. I wish had the words to express my detestation the Journal's course." Secretary Beckmeier said he was willing

o sign any papers binding him not to buy he Journal and he knew hundreds of others who felt the same way. Delegate Farrell who felt the same way. Delegate Farrell of the National Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers recommended all the delegates and their acquaintances not to read the Journal. Other delegates took a hand in denouncing the Journal and Hearst who, they declared, posed as a friend of workingmen, but was really their enemy.

HEARST'S PAPER THROWN OUT. "Journal" No Longer on Sale at Hotel Brighten, Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 29.-The New York Journal is no longer on sale at the Hotel Brighton. Proprietor Frederick at the Hotel Brighton. Proposed of the At-Hemsley, who is also President of the At-lantic City Golf Club, gave positive orders that the Journal should not be sold at the newsstand in that hotel. This informanewsstand in that hotel. This informa-tion was imparted to a guest who asked

Emma Goldman Did Not Speak in Chicago. CHICAGO, Sept. 20.-Anarchist sympathizers congregated in front of the Athenaum Building this afternoon with the expectation of hearing Emma Goldman speak. The "High Priestess" of anarchy did not appear, however, and a strict vigilance was kept by the attachés of the building to prevent any of her followers from gaining admittance to the hall.

TO CONFER OVER BROWN. Good Hopes of Making His Nomination

for Coroner Unanimous

The friends of ex-Alderman Nicholas Brown said yesterday that they were onfident that they would succeed in hav ing his name put on the county ticket of the Citizens' Union for Coroner in spite of the fact that the convention of that body refused to make him its nominee for the flice. It appears that none of the mer who objected to Mr. Brown had an other reason to do so than the fact and it is argued that this ought not to dis

and it is argued that this ought not to dis-qualify then if it dri not operate against the communities of another ex-Tammany man for the Presidency of the borough of Manhattan. Mr. Brown has done a great deal of work in the anti-Tammany cause since be left the Hall, and be has a personal

Two Policemen March Up the Aisle of St. Stanislaus's Church Just as the Priest Was Joining Kavieskin and Miss Dulapa - Dismayed Werlding Party.

Before Sergt. Schulum, in the Fifth street police station early yesterday afternoon appeared Mrs. Louisa Kavieskin of 187 East Third street, accompanied by two of her four children, and by Leon Wazeter, a trustee of St. Stanislans's Polish Catholic Church in Seventh street. She said she wanted a marriage stopped which her husband was about to contract. She showed the sergeant her own marriage certificate and said that she knew her husband also had a wife and children at home in Poland. Mr. Wazeter said that peremony which Mrs. Kavieskin wanted stopped was just about to take place in St. Stanislaus's Church.

The sergeant sent Roundsman Schreiber and Policeman Burke around to the church, with instructions to arrest Kevieskin They found the church full and as they marched up the aisle there was a rustle f surprise and curiosity.

This did not, however, reach Leon Kavieskin and Sophie Dulapa, his prospecive bride, who had just knelt before Father John H. Strzelecki. The priest stood with hands extended and lips framing the first words of the marriage ceremony. Wazeter, standing at one side of the altar, pointed down at Kavieskin, and Burke tapped the kneeling man on the shoulder. Schreiber explained to Father Strzelecki and then led away the bride who had risen n consternation.

Kavieskin made no protest at being arrested, but the bride and the rest of the

wedding party, which numbered a dozen persons, were less easily satisfied. "Now, look here," expostulated Schreiber. This man is already married—twice mar-

"Yes, yes, but the dresses? the flowers?" answered Miss Dulapa constrainedly, pointing to the elaborate gowns and the bouquets of herself and her bridesmaids.

"And and the carriages, and the marriage feast? I tell you all arrangements are made, and I must be married."

made, and I must be married."

Schreiber finally persuaded her to accompany him to the police station. Burke had already hustled Kavieskin into the last of the four carriages of the wedding party, and Miss Dulapa took Schreiber into the vacant seat beside her in the first. The rest of the wedding party got in, too, as far as they could and the procession moved to the station escorted by a crowd on foot while a small boy yelled. "Hully Gee! Look at d' rounds' gettin' married."

At the station Kavieskin admitted his wife's charges. He said he had left her two months ago because she was always complaining that he did not make money enough. He had contemplated marrying Miss Dulapa because she had money of her own. One of the party, Adam Kali-

Kavieskin described himself as 33 years old, married, a piano maker, of is6 Madison treet. When the customary search of his ockets was made, the finding of a two-ollar bill caused Mrs. Kavieskin to open her eyes wide and to ask him where he had got it. It also led the coach drivers to present their bills, only one of which was discharged. The prisoner's four children, who were among the crowd that filled the police etation, all kissed their father affec-

enately before he was locked up.

Miss Dulapa was inclined to be hysterical had been told she was more content apparently with the course affairs had taken ently with the course affairs had taken.
Roundsman Schreiber saw her to her carriage again and the crowd outside was mystified at his not driving away with her. The doorman swept the failen flower petals out of the police station.

CORONER MOWEN TURNED DOWN.

Coroner Anthony McOwen of The Bronx has been told by Tammany Hall that he cannot expect a renomination. McOwen is opposed by both Street Cleaning Commissioner Lagle and Park Commissioner Moebon, because last fall he fought them at the primaries. Nagle and Moebus wanted McOwen some time ago to get rid of his chief clerk, Edward Hall, and give his place chief cierk, Edward Hall, and give his place to Tom Kennedy, the man who was shot by Gambier Myles McDonnell in the Onawa cafe. The job is worth \$3,000. Coroner McOwen refused on the ground that Ken-nedy was a gambler and a man with no record. For this and also on account of his fight against Nagle last fall he is to be

What may turn out to be another case of What may turn out to be another case of punishment growing out of the fight against Nagle is that of John J. Hickey, a saloon-keeper of 164th street and Third avenue, who wants to run for Alderman in the Thirty-fifth district, President Haffen's. Last fall Hickey worked for Haffen against Nagle. He was told then by Nagle's followers that he would suffer for it. His friends say that it is now up to Haffen to make a fight for him and get him the nomination he desires. Mr. Haffen, however, has been holding off.

MOLINEUX NOT TOLD

Of a Report That the Appeals Court's Decision is in His Favor.

OSSINING, N. Y., Sept. 29.-Warden Johnson says positively that he has not heard of anything officially in regard to the Court of Appeals' decision in the case of Roland B. Molineux, new confined in the death house at Sing Sing Prison. He the death house at Sing Sing Prison. He has seen the newspaper reports stating that, a favorable decision as to granting a new trial was likely. He has not informed the condemned man of this and will not allow the officials to refer to the matter until official news is received in the case. The warden does not want to arouse Moli-

Molineux has expressed himself several times as believing that the court's

Woman's Greatest Enemy

is a sick headache. To cure a take the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt. It is nature's own cure. Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is a cer-

tain remedy for disordered stomach, constipation, etc. Its action is mild but certain. It effectually clean the system, and purifier

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LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

A young man who had lived all his life in an Adirondack village and had never seen a sailboat larger than a skiff made his first visit to New York last week that he might see one of the yacht races.

"I'd never seen a real sail yacht," he said on Saturday night, "and I'd never seen the ocean and I don't know which interested me most. The sight down at the starting line with all the big boats around surpassed anything I had ever imagined and it was well worth the trip to New York."

imagined and it was well worth the trip to New York."

This young man was typical of a large number of people on the excursion boats Every city of any size was represented in the crowd and not a few of the spectators came from small towns and from country districts. The sight of a big yacht, even of a Cup defender, has comparatively little novelty for New Yorkers, to whom the race itself is the thing, but to the country visitor who makes his trip to this city coincide with the race, an excursion down the bay surrounded by the fleetest steam yachts in these waters, with a view of the two big single-stickers, ic enough entertainment in itself, aside from the race, to make the day profitable.

Few college men have maintained an active interest in college athletics as long after graduation as has Evert Jansen Wendell, who was chairman of the Games Committee at Berkeley Oval last Wednesday, when the Yale-Harvard team downed the cracks from Oxford and Cambridge. Mr. Wendell belongs to a family that has been conspicuous in the social and athletic life of Harvard for many years, and although his own class will celebrate its twentieth annual reunion next commencement he is still an active factor in the athletic manage-ment of Harvard. When Mr. Wondell can not make himself useful to a Harvard team in any other way he leads the cheering.

He is a practical philanthropist and a theoretical actor with skill enough as an amatur to have won a respectable place on the professional stage had necessity compelled

A new crop of Mrs. Malapropisms was gathered by the passengers who returned to this country not long ago on the same boat with a certain Chicago woman whose reputation for this kind of unconscious humor was firmly established years ago She lamented leaving London so soon "because there was an elegant sculptor there who wanted to make a bust of my arms." who wanted to make a bust of my arms. In referring to the delights of her visit she spoke enthusiastically about a fancy dress ball which she attended, and to which "one of my acquaintances went in the garbage of a monk." One of the passengers congratulated her on her daughter's better basith.

the last time I saw her." he said.
"No." was the reply. "My daughter is in much better health. You know that naturally she is a very indelicate girl."

The most significant feature of such

frauds as the old Spanish fortune swindle which has been operated successfully for the last two years and the older gold brick swindle is that the confidence men find many of their victims among the class day of people who read the newspapers and who believe themselves to be informed on the topics of the day. The Spanish fortune swindle must have won a large amount of money for the men who are behind it. It was exposed in the newspapers in this country soon after the swindlers began operating, which was immediately after the Spanish war, and it has been exposed many times since then, but it is still fooling credulous men all over the United States Hardly a month passes without some newspaper telling of tim in its neighborhood, and undoubtedly for one man who publicly admits that he has been a victim of this confidence game there are many who accept their loss in silence. The gold brick industry is still fruitful in the country districts and among newly landed Englishmen, though it has been described so frequently that the term "gold brick" is now a part of our current slang.

current slang In every picture recently published of President Seth Low the Phi Betta Kappa gold key which he has worn on his watch chain ever since he was graduated from Columbia has shown conspicuously. The significance of the gold key to all college men is plain, but it has excited some discussion among men who are not familiar with college customs and one such addressed an elderly man in a Third avenue car on

Saturday: "I am glad to see that you are a Seth Low man," said he. "So am I and I think we'll elect him."
"I am a Seth Low man," said the elderly citizen, "but how did you guess it?"
"I didn't guess it. I saw your Seth Low badge on your watch chain. The gold key, I mean, the same as appears in all campaign pictures of Low. I think I'll

have to get one myself."

The elderly man tried to explain that the gold key was merely an indication that the wearer's college standing had placed him in the first fifth of his class and placed him in the first fifth of his class and thus entitled him to admission to the society which it represented, but the expression of the other man's face indicated that the explanation was not satisfactory.

If a contest is to be opened for the champion long distance commuter in New York some one ought to propose the name of a Princeton graduate of about six yeers ago. He is a Philadelphian by birth. When he was graduated a friend of his family, who is a banker in this city, offered the young man a clerkship in his office, with good prospects for advancement. oung man's mother, however, wanted him o live in Philadelphia and she urged him o seek a business opening there. He ad been away from home for four years and she wanted to see him under her own roof again. The young man finally compromised by accepting the New York offer and agreeing to live at home. His family thought he would use of the trip between Philadelphia and New York morning and night, but he has persisted and so far as he knows he is the only Philadelphian who commutes to New York.

end about the middle of October, but occasionally an enthusiast may be found who is not satisfied to pull his boat out of the water until snow flies. Our of the officers of the American Telephone Company who lives at New Rochelle probably holds the record for sailing last year. His favorite boat is a dory. It cause when he upsets her she is easy to climb into. During his first season's experience with such a boat he season's experience with such a boat he got housemaid's knee climiting up on her leed, but he gree as expert in hardling her that he was able to keep the leed in the water most of the time. This vachtsman believes that there is a greater exercise of soiling skill resided in managing a door than so ling skill recoded in managing a dory than any other kind of a sailbeat, and so interested did he become in demonstrating this theory that he sailed has veen in Long I land Sound every month, but one, and

For most sailors the yachting season will

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DANCE AT AN ARMY POST. Despite Official Mourning.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 -Although only about ne-third of the period of mourning usually observed in the United States Army upon the death of a President has passed, the officers at Fort Sheridan last night held the second dance since the burial of the late Chief Executive. Col. Van Horne, commander of the post, and a large number of officers attended. The swords, from whose hilts fluttered the black emblem of mourning, were laid away. There were no sombre decorations about the luxurious clubhouse where the dance was held, and a large orchestra played music that could be heard at the barracks a quarter of a

house and, when not dancing, sat in one of the smoking rooms conversing with the elder officers. Many of these, and the to the propriety of giving army dances at this time, and each replied that it was no violation of observances of the thirty day night dances given by the men have been abandoned since the death of Mr. McKinley. They will not be re-sumed while the flag is at half mast.

MARINE WHO WAS SHOT IS DEAD.

Man Who Shot Him Here Is New in Norfolk Charles E. Meiner, the United States marine under arrest for desertion who was shot down by one of his guards at the Old Dominion Line pier Saturday as he was trying to escape, died last night in the Hudson street hospital. Private Edward Harley, who shot him, went to Norfolk on the Old Dominion liner Hamilton with the other guards who were escorting fifteen deserters besides Meiner. Harling the street of the street will be turned over to the civil authori

The area of high pressure which was on the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts passed to the North Atlantic and was followed by an area of low pressure, which was central yesterday over the lower Lake regions, moving northeastward. Rain fell in all the districts quite generally east of the Mis-siasippi River to the Middle Atlantic and New Eng-land coasts: showers fell in the Dakotas. An area of high pressure was coming in from the North Pa-elfic coast. It was growing cooler in the Northwest. It was warmer and sultry in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley and Lake regions.

In this city the day was cloudy, with rain in the early morning, which measures .55 of an inch; wind

light southeast; average humidity, 93 per The temperature as recorded by the official the street level, is shown in the annexed table

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. For eastern New York, generally fair and coole

day and to-morrow: fresh winds, shifting to west and north. For the District of Columbia and Maryland, fair For Delaware and to-morrow variable winds.

For Delaware and New Jersey, showers on the coast this morning fair and cooler in the interior; fair to-morrow, fresh winds, shifting to northwest and north. For New England, tain to-day, except fair in

Por western Pegnsylvania and western New York. fair and cooler to day and to-morrow; fresh wee

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